The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the undersigned, Publishing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, Pittsburgh.

C. H. KIRKPATRICK, Editor.

D. S. MORGAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address Commercial, Pittsburgh.

FIRST EDITION.

CHICAGO.

QUIET AND ORDER PREVAIL.

Work of Rebuilding Going On.

Proclamations from the Mayor.

Suggestions as to the Disposition of Contributions.

Relief Work Thoroughly Organized.

A Letter from Our Correspondent.

THE PITTSBURGH RELIEF FUND.

A BANKER SUNDERED.

CHICAGO, October 13.—A rumor prevails, and by some is believed, that Henry J. Ulman, the banker, was murdered and robbed of having been suffocated by fire. His body was found near his desk, from which he had evidently just left with one money and valuables in his hands.

THE WRONG TUNE TO QUARREL.

There has been some unpleasantness for a day or two, in regard to the management of the contributions, relief funds, etc. The old, unpleasantness between the Mayor and Common Council has broken out anew. Meetings of the Committeemen from Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Indianapolis and other cities have been held yesterday and to-day, in which there has been considerable plain talk. They frankly resolved not to have their purpose misunderstood, to secure the assurance that these contributions hereafter should be properly dispensed of. The thought that the people of the East in the control of the Mayor and of citizens known to the country at large for ability and integrity to direct this view a thorough organization was effected this afternoon, consisting of the old established society, the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, substituted by prominent citizens. All bids are to be sanctioned by the Executive Committee of this society, consisting of seven well-known citizens and the Controller and R. R. Mason, Mayor. All checks are to be countersigned by the Controller and Mayor.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE DISPOSITION OF FUNDS.

In the destruction that overwhelmed us, we needed a little time to perfect our organization. This we can now say with great confidence has been accomplished. The organization makes the following suggestion to the people elsewhere: So far as practicable, we suggest that money be remitted to us; with it we can buy the articles which we need from time to time as most needed. All funds collected elsewhere should be remitted, directed or held subject to the order of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. Supplies already deposited in other cities will be drawn upon orders or drafts of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society Committee, signed by R. R. Mason. All persons who are appointed to solicit aid are requested to report to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society at Chicago, great care being taken to mark the contents on the packages, and send money promptly by mail. Send cooked or perishable food only upon special advice from our society.

[Signed,] R. R. MASON, Mayor.
HENRY W. KING, President Chicago Relief and Aid Society.
WM. DUNCAN, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

In this connection the Mayor issues the following

PROCLAMATION.

I have deemed it best for the interest of this city to turn over to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society all contributions for the relief of the suffering poor. This society is an incorporated and old established organization, having possessed for many years the entire confidence of our community. We are familiar with the work to be done. The regular force of this society is inadequate to the work, but they will employ a sufficient force. The regular force of the society is composed of prominent citizens in the respective Commissioners, and I can appoint all others to aid this organization in every possible way. I also order upon them a continuance of the power heretofore exercised by the Executive Committee to dispense loans and aloes, and procure quarters, so far as may be necessary, for the transportation and distribution of contributions, for the care of the sick and the disabled. General Sheridan directs the arrangement and has promised to co-operate with this association. It will be seen from the plan of work that it is found to be best that every person who has taken with regard to the disposition of moneys.

R. R. MASON, Mayor.

District committees are appointed as follows: First, are receiving, storing and assorting supplies and distributing out such requisitions as the committees, Murray Nelson, Chairman, aided by General Barnie. Committee on Shelter, T. B. Avery, Chairman. Committee on Transportation, to procure passes for the distribution of supplies, Perkins, Chairman. Committee on Reception and Correspondence, Wm. Dexter, Chairman. Committee on Distribution of Food, Clothing and Fuel, C. C. Coles, Chairman. Committee on Sick, Sanitary, &c., Dr. Brodie, Dr. S. A. Johnson, Chairman.

The following proclamation has just been furnished the Associated Press:

The Mayor of Chicago is happy to announce that the city remains quiet, and that there is no cause for uneasiness, incendiarism or riotous conduct. Order reigns supreme, and life and property are as safe as before the burning of the city. The city government in all its departments is now in full and complete working order. Notice is hereby given that all shelter of some kind; food to relieve present necessities has been provided, and that in a few days all quarters, but a long winter is before us, and we shall need all the aid that the charitable of the world can render us. Such an exhibition of sympathy and generosity and as has been called forth by our great calamity has been manifested in the whole world of the world. It has aroused and encouraged our citizens. Business men, in the midst of their losses, many of a temporary character, are subscribing up in all parts of the city thousand acres of many permanent buildings are being erected, and the latest energy of our citizens is being every where displayed. In the name of our citizens, I tender thanks and heartfelt thanks to those who have so nobly and generously sympathized with and aided us in our great misfortunes.

[Signed] R. R. MASON, Mayor.

THE FIRE PROOFS NARLY DARKENED.

At first it was supposed that the Hall & Cylinder presses of the *Tribune* Company were unharmed to any serious extent; but a closer examination shows that one is nearly ruined, while the other can be repaired and made as good as new. Men have been put at work on the *Tribune* building, and it will be refitted as soon as possible, so that the people of this and building destroyed as possible, only made more the proof it possible.

PROCLAMATIONS FROM THE MAYOR.

Mayor Mason has just issued a proclamation, on which he congratulates the citizens of Chicago upon the peace and good order which reigns in the city. Never has the community existed under such perfect order under such an appalling calamity. Discords all reports as to the killing or shooting for improper acts of lawlessness. No disorder or lawless acts have been reported by the Superintendent of Police. Therefore he believed that the authorities are fully able to protect life and property, and the government is now fully reorganized in all its departments, and life and property are as safe now as they were before the conflagration. Chicago is neither dead nor buried. Business is again resumed to a large extent. The people have energy in daily and luxury manufacturing itself with a power equal to the occasion. Houses are being erected on the burnt district, and more buildings of a permanent character are contracted for and will be immediately erected. Chicago has risen from ruins, and in an incredibly short space of time, and astonish the world by the vitality and energy. Although than the one that has been destroyed. Many thousands of buildings are gone, but the inhabitants are here, and the energy and vitality that reconstructed them. A part of the soul is destroyed, but that life, the energy and vitality remain.

R. R. MASON, Mayor.
[Signed]

ABOUT INSURANCE.

The loss of the commercial Insurance Company, of Atlanta, is about $500,000. The company has been placed in the hands of a receiver by its officers, but claims that it will pay every dollar, and that a new stock will be at once subscribed to proceed with their business. The loss of the Home and the Atlantic Insurance Company of New York, telegraphed their agents here to cease making risks on any vessel should it with grain or provisions for New York, its policies not to exceed $50,000 in any one vessel.

THE ELEVATORS BURNED.

Following is a correct list of the elevators burned: Munger & Armour's, Galena; Illinois Central A; Burns Wheeler's, National; Vincent Nelson & Co's. The following are standing unharmed: Illinois Central B; Flint & Thompson's and the two belonging to Munn & Scott, the two owned by Armour, Dole & Co.; the Barrington; the old Iowa and the Uncle Sam. The following are the amounts destroyed in the five elevators burned: over 1,000,000 bushels; the amount in store in the remaining elevators is about 5,000,000 bushels.

COURT HOUSE TO BE REBUILT.

The Supervisors of this county met to-day and unanimously passed a resolution to rebuild the Court House at once.

THE MONEY PAPER.

As previously stated in these dispatches, every dollar of currency and bonds in the vaults of the banks have been recovered. Time, added to the balances in New York, leaves them an amount of cash assets equal to forty or fifty per cent. It is confidently believed that at least fifty per cent of all the amounts involved in the fire will be promptly paid. Two insurance companies will pay their losses dollar for eighty per cent, of their name by the banks.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLING SERIOUS.

The *Tribune* this morning, discussing "monetary schemes," which will "spring" from all quarters, says: "There is one way in which the Government may do substantial benefit. The Government must have public offices—Custom House, postoffice, court house, &c., and the sooner they are rebuilt the better and more effective necessary. Let Congress promptly for that, be be of the most liberal dimensions and best class. If Congress will appropriate one or two millions of dollars to commence the work at once, and order their construction, it will do more to restore confidence and stimulate private enterprise than any other measure. Let the Government put money to work on structures in manifest connection with the public service, and the effect will be to invite the necessary investment. Buildings would be the best things to the unemployed most of the city.

SUNDAY SHOWS THE DESTRUCTION DONE.

There were eighty-nine newspaper establishments destroyed in the burnt district, employing duties and machines.

THE CONFLICT.

This afternoon the postmaster Jackson witnessed the scene in a body. He said it was his grateful duty to thank them for their perfect fidelity in time of calamity. The Postmaster Gen'l sent the most telegraphed words of sympathy with the patriotism and people, and also ordered the postmaster will the responsible authority and everything needful to re-establishing the office.

NEW BANKING.

Three banking houses were quietly filled this morning by the hauling of a wall at the corner of Clark and South Water streets.

There are many reports of attempted incendiarism to-day, but they are doubtless of fabrications, except in the excited brain of sensationalists.

Of Connecticut, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Phoenix Insurance Company, of Hartford, with a corps of gentlemen agents and adjusters, will be in this city to-day to adjust the claims against the company will be paid at once.

STILL POURING IN.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, October 13.—The disaster to the Chicago fire continues to excite public interest. Every detail regarding it is read with absorbing interest. Contributions continue to pour in from every part of the country. Numerous merchants have forwarded large quantities of consignment to the markets. Numerous members of persons of every age and sex yesterday came in the Chicago Relief and Aid Society's rooms, bringing with them articles of various descriptions. Even poor, ragged children brought their pennies to swell the amount. At the Fire Department headquarters there were also many donations received. The Board of Underwriters met this morning, and resolved to pay dollar for dollar immediately.

The Board of Public Property are now plotting out sites in Dearborn Park, Lake Park from Hamilton to Twenty-first street, the Hay market and other grounds which will be leased for one year for the erection of frame buildings one story high. Hotels are pushing up in the West side. The Railroad companies have given cash to have a man who had a cigar stand on the corner of Madison and Canal streets move out on Monday. The lease expires on May 1st.

Our Pittsburgh men who are here are wide-awake and on the look-out for speculation. One of our men houses, which had a branch here that was burnt out, are purchasing lots and property at $1,000.

A meeting of lumber men was held this morning, and decided on an advance in lumber not to exceed three dollars per thousand feet, and that all persons pledged at fifteen dollars per thousand, on order of the Executive Committee, to be used in rebuilding the burnt district.

GENERAL SHERIDAN THE MAN FOR THE OCCASION.

Hon. E. O. Stanard, relating on "change the experience of the committee of St. Louis citizens who went to Chicago with a supply of provisions, stated:

We found everything in the most inextricable confusion. Those who had been on the night of Sunday had been the greatest sufferers, and had to look after their own families and their own private affairs; and it could not be expected under such circumstances that they could give the time and attention necessary for the contribution of goods to those who were in need. We found that the goods were piled after arriving there, however, we found Gen. Sheridan in command, and he soon had order out of chaos that we could find. We told him that we had some six or seven car loads of provision there that we desired to have distributed. He said: "Turn it over to me; I will put Gen. Hardie, my chief of staff, in charge of it; get into my ambulance and find the Mayor and aldermen of the city; tell them that I am in charge of the provisions, and will distribute them upon your order." We got into his ambulance and found those officials, told them what he had order, and hoped that out of the great disorder some sort of system might be inaugurated. That was very satisfactorily to them.

$10,560,000 OF INSURANCE TO BE PAID BY NEW YORK.

[From the Express of Thursday Evening.]

There is a heavy task before Chicago to-day. A great deal will be saved from local insurance. The bank and insurance vaults, it is believed, will all be found sound, and of this should prove true, what a load it will be taken from the shoulders of the New York city will pay to Chicago in money for insurance on property lost, at least ten millions four hundred thousand dollars, and it will be more than several millions more. It is said to think that so much tragedy has been connected with the fire as a relief to feel that twenty-five or thirty per cent. more will be saved by insurance. Insurance, we are told, will be promptly adjusted in accordance of the great fire, and there is certainly some reason for an increase of rates in insurance.

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MARTHA M. UNDERWOOD, Secretary.

A Good Suggestion.

PITTSBURGH, October 13, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

President U. S. Grant has issued a public proclamation at Boston, which, in consideration of the Chicago calamity, he wished to dispense with, and left it to the final consideration of the people of Boston.

Why not have a day set apart for a change, also, without it cost, reflect credit on the good people of Pittsburgh to give up the Baltimore excursion? Let both days be observed by the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the money saved be forwarded to Chicago. The fact is a gratifying one to the Pittsburgh people, for the manner in which they have responded upon the occasion of the burning business houses, which is truly commendable.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

The following note was received by Mayor Brush yesterday with the donation of Jos. Horne & Co.:

PITTSBURGH, October 13, 1871.

Hon. Jared M. Brush, Mayor of Pittsburgh:

DEAR SIR:—We forward you to-day, one box, marked C. H., containing one hundred and twenty-two ladies' suits and one hundred and twenty-two children's suits, valued at $20.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOS. HORNE & CO.

CAR-LOAD OF STOVES SENT FORWARD.

The following telegram was received at 1 P. M. yesterday:

CHICAGO, October 13, 1871.

Mayor of Pittsburgh:

Want three cars of small cooking stoves, for coal, and five lengths pipe for each. Send one or more immediately. Answer. H. D. MOORE.

President Relief Committee.

In accordance with the request the Mayor authorized the clerk, Mr. Patterson, to purchase a car load of stoves, which was done, and the same shipped last evening. Soap and candles and another car load of provisions and clothing will be sent to-day.

SIX THOUSAND BUSHELS OF COAL DONATED.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 12.

COREY & CO.:

Ship coal by the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago, Thanks for your remembrance in this our time of trouble. H. H. MASON, Mayor.

In response to this telegram Corey & Co. and their employees donated twenty car loads—6,000 bushels of coal—which was shipped soon after the receipt of the telegram, from the Pan Handle company at Braddock's Fields, Connellsville Railroad.

SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNCILS.

A special meeting of Councils will be held at two o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, to approve the bill empowering the city to increase the indebtedness $500,000, and also the resolution requesting the Mayor to call a special election for the 24th inst. for several millions more. It is said to think that so much tragedy has been connected with the fire as a relief to feel that twenty-five or thirty per cent. more will be saved by insurance. Insurance, we are told, will be promptly adjusted in accordance of the great fire, and there is certainly some reason for an increase of rates in insurance.

Ladies' Relief Society.

The meetings was organized at Pt. yesterday, Mrs. Springer Harbaugh in the Chair. Many of the churches were represented by their committees. Mrs. Caroline Bloomer was elected Treasurer, Miss Sarah Schlosser, Secretary. Committee—Mrs. George Thurston, Mrs. John Harper, Mrs. Wm. P. Bakewell. Cutting Committee—Mrs. Gen. Whitely, Mrs. Wm. K. Hart, Mrs. Bakewell, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Hood, Miss Mary Little, Mrs. Josiah Reasor.

The ladies are under great obligations to Mr. F. H. Eaton, who kindly offers the fine rooms above his store, with the use of all the furniture, for the meetings. It was decided that we thankfully accept the offer of the rooms belonging to the Young Men's Christian Association. They will be open every day at 9 A. M. Ladies are requested to come there and work. Mr. Fred H. Kenner, agent of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., has sent us from six sewing machines with an operator. Three women and three children, who arrived to-day from Chicago, have been given work. Any ladies wishing work in Allegheny. We are grateful for material, ready-made clothing, and donations will be left at the rooms early to-morrow.

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Of all the losses incurred by the Chicago fire none are more serious than the destruction of the real estate records, which are probably gone. The *Evening Journal* says:

Nearly all of the deeds and mortgages are destroyed. This includes all the real estate not only in Chicago, but in Cook county, with its numerous suburban towns. Fortunately the abstracts of titles to these lands are safe. These abstract companies are known to be safe. There is great loss of property, but vaults are opened at the other abstract offices, the records are found to be uninjured. Some of the very real estate transfers in the county are safe. There are several real estate transfers in progress while many of our brethren are in such distress.

I hope this will meet the approbation of the public.

G. W. H.

ALLEGHENY.

The Good Work Continued.

The citizens of Allegheny held another meeting last evening in the City Building, C. W. Cooper in the chair.

Mr. R. M. Cluney, who had charge of the first car of provisions sent to Chicago on Monday morning, being present, was called upon to report. He said he arrived in Chicago about noon on Monday afternoon, when he went to a Congressional headquarters where the Mayor had established his headquarters, and informed him that he had in charge a car load of provisions and clothing for the relief of the people of Allegheny. The Mayor said that the citizens of Chicago were in need of provisions, and that the wholesale provisions had been destroyed in the fire, and that his unfortunate fellow citizens were suffering for the want of food. He was then told to report to the Chairman of the Relief Committee, who was then at the depot. He then went to the depot, and found the car on the track ready for unloading. The car was then unloaded, and the goods were delivered to the several gangs of men and loaded into wagons on the Eighteenth street drive. Before work was completed every possible description of vehicle, each freighted with provisions, could be seen passing to all parts of the city; but mostly from the south side. The scene of destitution and suffering he described in the strongest terms. Many families had lost their all in the fire in most cases, and the scenes in those were, to use a mild term, heartrending. Those not burned out would take in the unfortunate. Some of persons who came in begging for aid and remaining their homes, and who had lost their all, were told that no aid could be rendered them. Their sympathies were great but food was turned away, and the money that was contributed was of little use. The large proportion of the supplies sent in were already cooked, very much lessened the labor of the people, and greatly relieved the suffering, which otherwise have been unmanageable.

The fire was the most terrible sweeping anything I ever witnessed. The line of devastation extended at six places, each one reaching for five squares. They reached twenty-five miles per hour.

SCENES AT THE MORGUE.

A morgue has been established at No. 64 Michigan avenue, and the scenes at that house were the most horrible ever witnessed. Parties were allowed ten at a time, and if it is estimated that over ten thousand passed in to view the bodies, many yesterday and to-day. Nearly all the bodies were burned beyond recognition. There were seventy charred remains lying in a recess at the rear of the main room, and although there were two hundred bodies have been identified, one of the bodies was that of a beautiful young lady, who had evidently been murdered before being consumed. Twenty bodies were brought from Wesson-street alone.

A HOME SAVED.

Mr. Winslow, a banker, deserted his beautiful residence, took his carriage, and with his family, fled to the prairie, where he left his family in town and returning all the hardships imaginable. Yesterday he visited his residence, expecting to find it in ruins; but, lo and behold! it was safe. He alighted and mounted it. He at once embarked in the grocery, gaslight and ice business together of all his companions in suffering that his house would accommodate with room and board as many as could come. He opened his residence, where he is doing all he can at his own expense for those who are in need. He reported to the Mayor to-night's tavern. Eight different attempts were made to

BURN THE REMAINING PORTION OF CHICAGO.

Nearly all of the parties were arrested and are in custody. Altogether seven persons have been reported shot and hung, under the order of Adam Pinkerton to kill any one attempting arson or burglary, as the case may be. Pinkerton has over five hundred men under him, and performs, in addition to the military, work on duty last night.

WHAT OUR FIREMEN ARE DOING.

The Pittsburgh and Allegheny Fire Departments have been on duty since 9 A. M. yesterday without any rest, and are still on duty. Two of our steamers are engaged in pumping water from the river into plugs to supply the city. Messrs. Cowell, Thomas, Atkinson and Burbridge of the Allegheny Department have been engaged service to the department, and our firemen are winning laurels for the close attention they pay to their duties. A hero was

SENT TO A LATE POST

on Wabash avenue, yesterday evening, and when my informant passed this morning, he was still manning the brakes of the engine. Let burglars beware. The *Tribune* publishes the following:

FROM ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Captain W. M. Clancy, of Allegheny City, Pa., in charge of a car of provisions for the relief of the sufferers, presented a letter of introduction to Mayor Mason, and they will pay dollar for dollar immediately.

The Board on Public Property are now plotting out sites in Dearborn Park, Lake Park from Hamilton to Twenty-first street, the Hay market and other grounds which will be leased for one year for the erection of frame buildings one story high. Hotels are pushing up in the West side. The Railroad companies have given cash to have a man who had a cigar stand on the corner of Madison and Canal streets move out on Monday. The lease expires on May 1st.

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A HOME SAVED.

Mr. Winslow, a banker, deserted his beautiful residence, took his carriage, and with his family, fled to the prairie, where he left his family in town and returning all the hardships imaginable. Yesterday he visited his residence, expecting to find it in ruins; but, lo and behold! it was safe. He alighted and mounted it. He at once embarked in the grocery, gaslight and ice business together of all his companions in suffering that his house would accommodate with room and board as many as could come. He opened his residence, where he is doing all he can at his own expense for those who are in need. He reported to the Mayor to-night's tavern. Eight different attempts were made to

BURN THE REMAINING PORTION OF CHICAGO.

Nearly all of the parties were arrested and are in custody. Altogether seven persons have been reported shot and hung, under the order of Adam Pinkerton to kill any one attempting arson or burglary, as the case may be. Pinkerton has over five hundred men under him, and performs, in addition to the military, work on duty last night.

WHAT OUR FIREMEN ARE DOING.

The Pittsburgh and Allegheny Fire Departments have been on duty since 9 A. M. yesterday without any rest, and are still on duty. Two of our steamers are engaged in pumping water from the river into plugs to supply the city. Messrs. Cowell, Thomas, Atkinson and Burbridge of the Allegheny Department have been engaged service to the department, and our firemen are winning laurels for the close attention they pay to their duties. A hero was

SENT TO A LATE POST

on Wabash avenue, yesterday evening, and when my informant passed this morning, he was still manning the brakes of the engine. Let burglars beware. The *Tribune* publishes the following:

FROM ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Captain W. M. Clancy, of Allegheny City, Pa., in charge of a car of provisions for the relief of the sufferers, presented a letter of introduction to Mayor Mason, and they will pay dollar for dollar immediately.

The Board on Public Property are now plotting out sites in Dearborn Park, Lake Park from Hamilton to Twenty-first street, the Hay market and other grounds which will be leased for one year for the erection of frame buildings one story high. Hotels are pushing up in the West side. The Railroad companies have given cash to have a man who had a cigar stand on the corner of Madison and Canal streets move out on Monday. The lease expires on May 1st.

Our Pittsburgh men who are here are wide-awake and on the look-out for speculation. One of our men houses, which had a branch here that was burnt out, are purchasing lots and property at $1,000.

A meeting of lumber men was held this morning, and decided on an advance in lumber not to exceed three dollars per thousand feet, and that all persons pledged at fifteen dollars per thousand, on order of the Executive Committee, to be used in rebuilding the burnt district.

GENERAL SHERIDAN THE MAN FOR THE OCCASION.

Hon. E. O. Stanard, relating on "change the experience of the committee of St. Louis citizens who went to Chicago with a supply of provisions, stated:

We found everything in the most inextricable confusion. Those who had been on the night of Sunday had been the greatest sufferers, and had to look after their own families and their own private affairs; and it could not be expected under such circumstances that they could give the time and attention necessary for the contribution of goods to those who were in need. We found that the goods were piled after arriving there, however, we found Gen. Sheridan in command, and he soon had order out of chaos that we could find. We told him that we had some six or seven car loads of provision there that we desired to have distributed. He said: "Turn it over to me; I will put Gen. Hardie, my chief of staff, in charge of it; get into my ambulance and find the Mayor and aldermen of the city; tell them that I am in charge of the provisions, and will distribute them upon your order." We got into his ambulance and found those officials, told them what he had order, and hoped that out of the great disorder some sort of system might be inaugurated. That was very satisfactorily to them.

$10,560,000 OF INSURANCE TO BE PAID BY NEW YORK.

[From the Express of Thursday Evening.]

There is a heavy task before Chicago to-day. A great deal will be saved from local insurance. The bank and insurance vaults, it is believed, will all be found sound, and of this should prove true, what a load it will be taken from the shoulders of the New York city will pay to Chicago in money for insurance on property lost, at least ten millions four hundred thousand dollars, and it will be more than several millions more. It is said to think that so much tragedy has been connected with the fire as a relief to feel that twenty-five or thirty per cent. more will be saved by insurance. Insurance, we are told, will be promptly adjusted in accordance of the great fire, and there is certainly some reason for an increase of rates in insurance.

BURNED TO DEATH.

The first reports of the Chicago fire, it will be remembered, stated that eighteen persons had probably been burned up in the jail of that city. The Chicago *Evening Journal* contradicts the statement as follows:

The most painful rumors prevailed yesterday on the streets that some forty or fifty prisoners had perished in the burning of the County House jail. But it has been ascertained that this report is without foundation. The prisoners in the jail Sunday evening confined in the jail almost silently prisoners, all of them were removed to the Court House, and it is apparent that the Court House would burn, the jail doors being thrown open at about 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Many of the prisoners availed themselves of the unexpected opportunity to escape, and immediately left the premises, and are now scattered in all parts of the city, who went at once to the Wood Side Prison Hospital and gave himself up, where he is now in custody.

MARTHA M. UNDERWOOD, Secretary.

THE RECORDS SAVED.

Of all the losses incurred by the Chicago fire none are more serious than the destruction of the real estate records, which are probably gone. The *Evening Journal* says:

Nearly all of the deeds and mortgages are destroyed. This includes all the real estate not only in Chicago, but in Cook county, with its numerous suburban towns. Fortunately the abstracts of titles to these lands are safe. These abstract companies are known to be safe. There is great loss of property, but vaults are opened at the other abstract offices, the records are found to be uninjured. Some of the very real estate transfers in the county are safe. There are several real estate transfers in progress while many of our brethren are in such distress.

I hope this will meet the approbation of the public.

G. W. H.

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The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT E. MONTGOMERY.

The report that Senator CONKLING was dead was erroneous. Though he has been ill for some time, he is well enough to read his own obituary.

The New York *Herald* thinks that the Pennsylvania election has knocked General HANCOCK'S Presidential cake into the fire. More than that, the Democratic party has gone with it.

The question of the day is, what is a fire-proof building? Buildings that were supposed to be such in Chicago were consumed as wooden structures ordinarily are. The conditions of that conflagration were extraordinary, but they are liable to occur again, not only in Chicago but in other places. It is in regard to extraordinary conditions that the fire-proof idea has significance. We have seen it fail in its application, and to a certain extent fail in its destroyed. The question whether iron and stone can be so combined as to successfully meet the extraordinary conditions of the Chicago fire, while it is of one of general importance, has a special interest for Pittsburgh.

It is gratifying news that General GRANT has reconsidered his resolution regarding Collector TOM. MURPHY, and established that a change in the office is required both by the Government service and public opinion. TOM., therefore, will be expected shortly to send in his resignation. The business ought to be done before the New York election. If well and promptly done now, there will be a chance of carrying the State, though the delay that has already taken place has to some extent qualified the prospect there. We never doubted what GEN. GRANT would do, when he became aware of the facts and alive to popular sentiment. We hope that the report is not at all doubtful.

The political campaign in New York has fairly opened. If the Republican party of that State has wisdom to hold in abeyance the variances at issue between its own wings, there would seem to be a good probability of rescuing the State in November from the horde of thieves who at present control it. The path of the party seems as plain as its duty is certainly urgent. The one question to be decided is whether the degrading flagitious ascendancy of the Ring shall cease, or be perpetuated and fortified anew. After the battle of the polls is over it will be time enough for the adjustment of whatever differences may exist as to office or patronage. FACE OF ANGELES, CONKLING OR FENTON, GREELEY OR GRANT. Just now the business of the party is to take Tammany squarely by the throat, and reclaim the suffering State. MURPHY will keep until November.

The latest attempt of the New York Ring to checkmate the movement for reform, is a plot to expel CONKLING from the Controller's office, for the purpose of ousting Mr. GREEN from the Deputy Controllership, and thus of screening the guilty parties whom his investigations have shown received the money stolen from the Treasury upon forged or fraudulent warrants. These men are now conspiring to attack him through the press, to intimidate him and force him to resign, that they may put a tool of their own in charge of the finances of the city. This intrigue explains the renewal of the assault on CONKLING in the *World*, *Herald* and other Tammany papers. There is danger lest, in the general excitement attendant on the Chicago calamity, the people of New York should momentarily relax their vigilant observation of the conspirators, but it is to be hoped that this will not be the case. In exactly the degree of the alarm of the criminals is the inference of their guilt, and the absolute importance of completing the evidence against them.

The COON offers to come down. The decisive Republican victories of last Tuesday in the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa, in connection with the results of the Maine and California elections, have convinced the St. Louis *Republican* that the time has come for the Democratic party to ground arms and sue for terms of capitulation. This journal, which is one of the ablest and most influential organs of that party in the country, in an elaborate and thoughtful article urges the Democracy not to make any Presidential nomination for 1872, citing the experiment made in the State of Missouri last year as an illustration of what might be expected from the movement. The party then lowered their colors in token of defeat, and the victors have ever since been every way magnanimous. The *Republican* sees that unless the national colors of the party are voluntarily struck they will inevitably be shot away, and therefore urges the party to decline a fight, by surrender. The proposition is evidently made and meant sincerely. Whether the further anticipations of the *Republican* with regard to the effect which such a policy would have upon the Republican party would be realized, is a matter of different opinion; clearly, however, the course which it proposes is the only sensible one left for the Democracy to pursue.

Except for the fact that the universal and intense excitement caused by the Chicago conflagration has for the time being absorbed all other sensations and emotions, the proceedings of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, now in session in Baltimore, would unquestionably have received much closer attention from the press and public generally. It seems likely that the action which the Convention will, before its adjournment, take on the subject of Ritorial amendments, will inaugurate a new era in the history of the Episcopal Church. The Committee appointed to take into consideration the questions which have given rise to the dissensions and schisms that distract the Church, have unanimously reported on the expediency and necessity of making better provisions for uniformity of public service than now exist in favor of which conclusions they cite the increasing diversity of rubrical interpretation and usage on the part of the clergy, the extraordinary services and modes introduced by the ritualists, and the illegal modifications and mutilations of the liturgy which have been made by Mr. CHEVER and his followers. The recommendations of the Committee, which embrace also the prohibition of the present ultra-ritualistic practices in the administration of the Communion, have been referred to a committee consisting of three bishops, three presbyters, and three laymen, with instructions to report to the Convention at an early date. If, as seems probable may be the case, the recommendations of this Committee shall agree with those of this other, it is likely they will be adopted by the Convention; and these probabilities are increased by the fact that the contemplated changes are in no sense destructive or extreme, but moderate in their natures and calculated to heal the existing breach, and to concentrate the now divided energies of the Church.

It is not too early to draw two or three conclusions from what is known of the Chicago calamity. First, the loss will not be much over one hundred and fifty millions, more than half of which falls on New York and foreign insurance companies; second, no general monetary panic is going to happen, and third, Chicago will rise again, but while with greater rapidity than the original growth, with less splendor. The immediate necessities are too great for spending money of money on what is merely ornamental. The Chicago that has just been destroyed profited not a little by her splendid extravagance. In some sort it was her capital—at least her fame. It fed her vanity, stimulated her audacity, and attracted the world. She knows this, and to a certain extent will probably attempt to do the thing over again. But the demand for places for doing business and the necessity for doing it, so that Chicago is not switched off from the course of inland trade, will not admit of spending time or money on the buildings for the present. They will follow in the time we doubt; sooner, perhaps, than some are disposed to think. The immediate money loss falling less on Chicago than New York, much depends on the willingness of New York to "go in" again. At present the indications are favorable. Such a fire occurring to Pittsburgh would be felt very little in New York or elsewhere except here. Beyond insurance mens held abroad. Chicago always was a great debtor. Pittsburgh owns scarcely anything. The capital with which she is doing her vast business is her own. She owns herself. This is not strictly true of Chicago. On New York, as Chicago's chief creditor, her future very much depends. As we have said, the disposition is favorable. Hence we conclude that the rebuilding of Chicago will be something extraordinary—though at first less splendid as a whole than the original. The rebuilding process will create a demand for many of Pittsburgh's specialties—iron, nails, glass, etc.—which our manufacturers will doubtless be ready to supply "on terms," as country advertisers say, "that defy competition."

Example Better than Precept.

In certain respects, one of the most hopeful indications for the future of France, is the zeal with which the organs and leaders of opinion are just now directing public attention to French defects, and to the more onerous particulars in which other nations are their superiors. Thus the ignorance of geography displayed by Frenchmen, army officers and others, during the late war, has evidently left a deep impression, and is with reason called to mind. In contrast with the extent and exactness of the knowledge in the same department, applied to such excellent account by their German enemies. A late French writer on the subject of the necessity of geography in our unhappy nation is so great as to surpass belief, and then he recites the statement of a staff officer, who once assured him that, at an inspection of cavalry, when examining officers, while in no way embarrassed officers, he had failed to find one in twenty capable of telling the route by which they had returned from their duty (where they had been fighting) to their respective garrisons. "This," he says, "was in 1861, and since that time, the interest of labor has increased in our army." In Germany, on the other hand, geographical studies are prosecuted with unwearied diligence and in the most systematic manner. The atlases published at Leipsic, Gotha and Berlin are the best in the world, and "beyond the Rhine there is not a poor family which has not its atlas complete, while you cannot question a little girl who will not speak to you of France better, for the most part, or with greater precision of knowledge, than we can ourselves." In fact, as geography is taught in Germany it becomes comparatively easy, even for children, to master themselves at home in other lands without the trouble or expense of visiting them. The reader who wishes to learn somewhat of the method attached to, may satisfy his curiosity by examining one of those collections of maps in relief, published at Berlin, or still better, one of those gigantic globes grouped at the same place, on which not only the general outline and figure of a country, but even its hills, valleys and mountains are distinctly represented to the eye. But this is a slight digression; and whatever suggestion there may be in the Frenchman's statement concerning the geographical attainments of little German girls, the details given concerning the completeness of the existing arrangements at the capital of the German empire for gathering, digesting and rendering available exact geographical and topographical information about various foreign countries are strictly true. Bureaus, organized by departments, to each of which officers are attached familiar with the languages of each nation, extract, systematize and store up for use, as it may be needed, all accessible knowledge touching, not only France, but Russia, Belgium, Holland, England, etc. Indeed, such a field and measure of knowledge are essential to the government officials of every nation, and especially of every great nation, whose commercial and other international relations stretch far and wide over the earth. Nor can it be truly said that our own country is under perfectly safe and worthy management, since, as the result of civil service reform, a much larger portion of its government functionaries than at present, shall be as well trained and *furnished* for their duties as are the government officials of Berlin.

European Grain Supply.

Judging from the accounts which have come to hand of the general defect of the European harvest, the United States will have to export much larger quantities of grain than she has ever done before. In consequence of the cold temperature that prevailed in the spring, the harvest was everywhere retarded in Europe, while the heavy rain storms of last August committed great damage. The European competitors of the United States for making up the deficit of their sister countries have hitherto been Hungary, the Danubian Principalities, Egypt, the Argentine Republic and Southern Russia and the Levant. In none of these countries, however, has the harvest come up to expectation, while in several of them the crop has fallen much below the average. In Hungary the deficiency will be even more great, the general falling off being variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty per cent. One of her leading agriculturalists computes that the country will have to import at least a hundred millions of bushels of breadstuffs, while the cash value of the deficiency will be seventy-five millions of dollars, or nearly half the annual taxation of the kingdom, the great bulk of which will have to be drawn from the Land Estates. In Egypt, also, the deficiency in the potato crop is making no small portion of that crop unfit for human food; while the cattle disease, already existing in a most deadly form in thirty-one counties of the fifty-two contained in England and Wales, and thirteen out of Scotland's thirty-three, threatens to spread throughout the remainder, and to extend to Ireland as well. To make these disasters still worse, the small-pox is festering in the cities, and the cholera is said to be creeping in at the seaports. It will evidently be a hard winter for England's poor.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* expresses very little surprise at the Chicago conflagration, and says that two or three years ago one of the most cautious fire insurance companies of New York sent an officer to that city on a tour of personal inspection, and his report was so startling that the institution refused all the outstanding risks within the city limits, and doomed to loose any further policies for properties located. It adds that only a few weeks ago the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of New York visited Chicago and thoroughly inspected the fire department in company with its chief; to whom he remarked that his force was not kept well in hand, that when an alarm was rung in a district which had ten engines, all of them went to the fire; whereas only three should go, the rest remaining at their stations in readiness to move at the moment when called on. To which the Chicago chief replied that all its men were first class, and all watched so, and that they could not be improved upon. Mr. Perley pointed out the impolicy of this practice, since if another fire should break out in a different quarter of the district a considerable loss of time must necessarily ensue. From this and other indications, the *Journal* concludes that the fire companies of New York, the Jersey cities, Boston, Portland, a number of insurance companies ceased writing Chicago risks, and reinsured what they held.

There seems to be a movement all along the line against the extortionate charges of the R. R. It is said that the recent arrests and trials which have taken place in North Carolina, and of which accounts have been telegraphed all over the country, are not the beginning of the consummation of plans covering months ago matured for the suppression of the organization without resort to martial law. The Government has for some time been in complete possession of the secrets of the Klan, its signs, passwords and modes of action. A large number of arrests have lately been made in South Carolina, and the prison of the Capital of that State is reported as being full of captured members of the order. Judge Bond, who presides over the United States Circuit Court, will hold one of its Columbia next month for the trial of these prisoners. It is proposed to deal with the order in Georgia and the remaining Southern States in the same rigorous and righteous way.

The situation in Utah becomes daily more interesting. A letter from Salt Lake, written under date of October 3, by a "Gentile" merchant to his brother, a gentleman residing in Pittsburgh, states that Brigham Young had been arrested by the United States Marshal only a few hours before, and was then under guard in the United States camp. The charges on which he was arrested were, the ordering of the Mountain Meadow massacre, which it will be recollected occurred a few years ago, and "lending aid and comfort to the enemy" during the late rebellion. The writer reports the arrival of nine hundred United States troops in Salt Lake on October 2, and states that a thousand more were en route for the same destination. He predicts a Mormon uprising at an early period, but supposes its results concerning the result.

Except for the greater physical suffering which the first estate, or that in the direction of loss of life and maiming itself? A couple of hundred millions of dollars of property are swept away in Chicago, and the whole country reacts with emotion and empties its heart again, but people in Memphis and elsewhere in the South lose a similar amount in sweep away by a flood of fever in New York, and the countryside who chide it was abroad unharmed. In Chicago the people hung without benefit of clergy the scoundrels who tried to deepen the misery that had befallen them. In New York men of the same kidney dictate the course of the Democracy of the Empire State. But the people are behind in this case, also; and it is to be hoped that the fate of the Chicago incendiaries does not foreshadow the doom of the New York pirates, who now gloat over the misery they have wrought.

The prosperity of the export trade of Philadelphia is the text of an article in the North American, wherein the following is the finale: "The export trade of Philadelphia has at length become one of the most important features in the far-ign commerce of the Republic. It is surpassed only by that of New York and the Southern cotton ports, and is increasing as rapidly as to promise to give us rank among the great ex ing cities of the world. Breadstuffs, petrole , provisions, and many manufactures are the staples; but we have begun to export cotton, and are making some headway in that line."

The New York *Bulletin* entirely and unreservedly endorses the Western Union Telegraph Company for doubling its rates to and from Chicago, "and this at a time when every effort is being made to restore communication with that unfortunate city as cheap and as expeditiously as possible." It is hardly probable that in the end money will be made by the operation; unless indeed the world has reached the pass when a corporation may with impunity declare its patrons legitimate game to be shot at by the community and set up for business of turning tears and broken hearts into dollars.

The prolonged drouth having rendered every building and stick of timber in and city dry as tinder, the authorities of Detroit, warned by the Chicago calamity, have taken extraordinary precautions against fire. Three hundred extra policemen have been added to the force, and will patrol the city night and day during the present months and watch the roofs of houses, until the terrible drought and dry winds have passed, and the "second rain" comes and restores it from its extraordinary dangers.

GEN. BUTLER was in Washington last week for the purpose, it is said, of proving to President GRANT that his defeat at Worcester was not a big thrash, and that his overcome in Massachusetts was simply not with that of the President. The Bay State has not with that of the President. The Bay State has not with that of the President. The Bay State has

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

OFFER FOR SALE THE NEW BONDS OF THE

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest.

—GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RELIABLE SECURITIES—

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS.

57 MARKET STREET.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

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WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at par and accrued interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1872. First Mortgage on Entire Coal Division, at 75¢ and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, October 13, 1871.

A calmer feeling pervades the public mind in reference to the Chicago calamity, but there is no abatement in the efforts to assist in a substantial way the munificent sufferers. This noble work is pushed on with all the earnestness that a deep-felt sympathy could prompt in regard to the future of the insurance companies that have to meet such enormous obligations. The individual owners of the property destroyed, it would require the work of many days and weeks for policy holders to arrive at a knowledge of the losses. Many of the insurance companies show a most creditable promptness to have the losses speedily adjusted, that they may pay over promptly their losses in order to afford quick relief.

The insurance companies of Pittsburgh which have held risks in the burnt city will be no less prompt in settling losses. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The life insurance companies have many millions loaned on real estate security in Chicago, but as their rate is that the interest shall more than secure the debt, they apprehend no loss. A careful survey of the assurances shows that there were written on the property destroyed over two hundred millions of dollars, and while this is probably millions and it is thought a fair estimate can be reached of the loss. There seems a determined purpose to recover from the disaster, and the calamity with the least possible delay. If there is anything more astounding than the destruction of property by the fire itself, it is the prompt and liberal proffer of assistance in all parts of the country. Chicago is to be rebuilt, and of course, the work will be done with a will, and it will be done quickly. At a meeting of the business men, a spirit was manifested to at once set to work to rebuild their stores and residences.

—The New York *Herald* of yesterday says: The heavy offerings of the sub-Treasury and the low prices asked rob us the Government market of its strength despite the important financial features of the week's purchase and large cancellation of the public debt. The pressure to get money to meet claims arising out of the disaster at Chicago has, for the present, overcome considerations as to the position and cash basis on the part of the insurance companies to force the market with their securities, and while the tone of their policies they are allowed sixty to ninety days for the adjustment of losses, it is difficult to understand, as soon as the extent of the liability is known, companies are anxious to cultivate a continuance of public patronage by a speedy settlement of all the claims.

—The New York *Times*, speaking of the stock market says: The New York central stock has withstood the panic better than any other. Under the circumstances that there is less bull, or else bull in stronger hands, on the street than in former panic seasons, the fact, for example, of September, 1869. The roads leading into and from St. Louis are profiting materially by the fall trade in that city at Chicago. The Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific are evidently engaged in bringing produce into that city, and the Toledo and Wabash line will no doubt soon be put on the official quotation list. The Lake Shore, on account of its connections at Toledo, can do much to assist up for the interruption on the Lake Shore road between Chicago and Fort Wayne, and the general management of the Western Pacific roads seem confident, by of their scheme as a bargain at present prices, to offer a profitable investment to the public. Upon the whole, while the additional business thrown upon the wires as a result of the fire of the 9th of the month is not profitable to the Stock Exchange.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as received them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents at:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1880	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113½	113½
10-40s	109½	109½	109½
Gold	111½	111½	111½

—The following table made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Agents building, No 56 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Government bonds, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 13, 1871.	[1] 10:15	10:22	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	4:30
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
U. S. 6's, 1881								
U. S. 5-20s								
U. S. 10-40s								
Gold								

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	97¾
Philadelphia and Erie	30
Lehigh Navigation	56
Catawissa preferred	40
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	57
Lehigh Valley Railroad	65
North Pennsylvania Railroad	19
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130
Schuylkill Navigation	30½
Reading	97

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Agents' building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange. He buys and sells for cash or on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, October 13, 1871. }

BREADSTUFFS.—Our people are still actively at work raising money, provisions, clothing, etc., for the suffering people of Chicago. Pittsburgh is doing her duty nobly. We have but few changes to note in prices. The anticipated advance in western brands of flour has taken place, but it is believed that it will be only temporary, being caused by the great demand occasioned by the fire at Chicago. Intelligent grain and provision dealers are of the opinion that the effects of the terrible disaster in Chicago will have a tendency to reduce the prices of flour, grain and provisions in this market, as there will be no large purchases here by the Chicago merchants, and but the markets, similar to those of Cincinnati and Louisville. The demand continues active and heavy sales are daily made at a slight advance on previous quotations. Bacon and Provisions—There is no change to note, prices being firm with an active demand reported. Choice grain and provisions are quotations, however, under increased receipts the market is dull and declining. Potatoes—The supply is equal to the demand. Apples—The supply and demand are about equal and prices firm. Coal—The demand from the wholesale prices remain altogether unsettled.

Ashes—Common soda ash, in refined, crystal, pearl ash, in barrels, 7½c; refined soda, 7c. We quote: Pearl ash at 6½@7c; per lb; soda ash at 3½@4c per lb; lye for grease at $3 50 per 100 lbs.

Apple Butter—Apple butter in 2 gallon—new and prime quality.

Bacon—Clear sides, the current rates are for lots of 1,000 lbs and upwards; for smaller lots, 1c per lb more.

Beans, Peas and Hominy—The market is more active, with sales reported at $1 90@2 00 per bushel for prime to choice hand-picked navy; and $1 75@1 80 for mixed. Hominy is in good demand at $3 50@3 75 per bbl. Peas are dull at $1 60@1 65 per bushel.

Butter—Prices are unchanged. We are reported sales of 2 bbls at 30c per lb.

Cheese—The demand is moderate, with sales at 15@16c per lb for new.

Coffee—The market is steady at this time for actual, full weight. We quote Rio at 20c per lb for prime; 19½c for choice; 19c for fair to good; 18½c for ordinary; 18c for low grades.

Candles—The demand from consumers is pressing, and we are reported sales of standard brands at 12c per lb.

Concentrated Lye—Sales Pennsylvania at $4 90@5 per box for carload lots.

Dried Fruits—We quote: Peaches—Halves at 9½@10c per lb; quarters [illegible]; sliced [illegible]; dried apples [illegible].

Crackers—The following are the ruling prices for the various kinds named: Crackers, per pound: City crackers, fresh, 10c; family, 10c; pilot, 10c; pilot, 12½c; oyster [illegible]; Scotch [illegible]; sugar [illegible]; butter [illegible]; lemon [illegible]; ginger [illegible]; wine [illegible]; sugar [illegible]; sugar [illegible]; sugar [illegible]; sugar [illegible].

Feathers—The demand has slightly increased and we are reported sales at 39@40c per lb.

Baking Powder—Banner, in 6 oz tins, $2 75; 10 oz tins, $3 75; 12 oz tins, $4 50; 16 oz tins, $6 00; 24 oz tins, $8 00; 32 oz tins, $10 00.

Rosins—Fancy, $3 90; No. 1, $3 80; No. 2, $3 50; common, $3 40; strained, $3 30.

Rice—Prime, 8½c; fancy, 9c.

Butter—Receipts 96 packages. Prices are lower; good to prime roll is 20@25c; common and ordinary, 15@18c; choice to fancy tub, 28@30c; good to prime, 25@27c; common to fair, 20@22c; Jersey, 30@32c; roll; Western, 20@25c; Goshen, 30@32c.

Cheese—The demand is improving; sales at 15@16c per pound.

Eggs—Sales of 2 bbls [illegible] at 22c per dozen.

Hides—Sales of 2 cars [illegible] at 7½c per lb; 1 car [illegible] at 7c per lb.

Hay—Sales of 1 car timothy at $19 per ton; 1 car mixed at $16 per ton.

Hops—In demand at 35@40c per lb.

Hominy—Sales of 2 bbls at $3 50 per bbl.

Horses—Sales to packers and dealers from butchers at $100 per head.

Honey—There is a better demand; sales made at 25@30c per lb.

Lard—Rough Kentucky fetches 9½@9¾c per lb; renovated 10½@11c.

Lard Oil—Following are the ruling quotations: Pittsburgh No. 1 Winter, No. 1, 70c; Cincinnati and Straight Winter, extra No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 60c; No. 3, 55c.

Potatoes—We quote peach blows [illegible] at $1 75@2 00 per bushel; Early Rose, $1 75@2 00; Mercers, $1 75@2 00; Carters, $1 75@2 00.

Onions—The demand is improving; sales at $4 50@5 per barrel.

Shot—Sales of 500 bbls [illegible] at $2 00; amounts of 100 bbls at $2 05; 50 bbls at $2 10; common quotations $2 15; [illegible] extra.

Soap—Sales of 50 bbls [illegible] at 6c per lb.

Starch—Sales of 100 bbls [illegible] at 6½c per lb.

Sugar—Refined Kentucky, 11½c per lb; Western, 11c per lb.

Tobacco—The market is steady at this for at fair, full weight. We are reported sales of 50 boxes [illegible] at 12c for all sort weights; 100 [illegible] at 12½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 13c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 13½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 14c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 14½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 15c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 15½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 16c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 16½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 17c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 17½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 18c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 18½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 19c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 19½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 20c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 20½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 21c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 21½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 22c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 22½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 23c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 23½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 24c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 24½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 25c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 25½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 26c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 26½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 27c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 27½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 28c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 28½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 29c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 29½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 30c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 30½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 31c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 31½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 32c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 32½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 33c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 33½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 34c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 34½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 35c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 35½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 36c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 36½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 37c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 37½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 38c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 38½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 39c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 39½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 40c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 40½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 41c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 41½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 42c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 42½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 43c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 43½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 44c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 44½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 45c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 45½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 46c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 46½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 47c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 47½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 48c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 48½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 49c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 49½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 50c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 50½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 51c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 51½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 52c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 52½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 53c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 53½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 54c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 54½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 55c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 55½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 56c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 56½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 57c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 57½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 58c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 58½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 59c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 59½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 60c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 60½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 61c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 61½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 62c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 62½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 63c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 63½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 64c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 64½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 65c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 65½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 66c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 66½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 67c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 67½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 68c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 68½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 69c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 69½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 70c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 70½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 71c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 71½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 72c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 72½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 73c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 73½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 74c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 74½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 75c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 75½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 76c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 76½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 77c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 77½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 78c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 78½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 79c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 79½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 80c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 80½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 81c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 81½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 82c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 82½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 83c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 83½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 84c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 84½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 85c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 85½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 86c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 86½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 87c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 87½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 88c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 88½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 89c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 89½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 90c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 90½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 91c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 91½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 92c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 92½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 93c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 93½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 94c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 94½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 95c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 95½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 96c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 96½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 97c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 97½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 98c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 98½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 99c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at 99½c for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at $1 00 for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at $1 00½ for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at $1 01 for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at $1 01½ for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at $1 02 for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at $1 02½ for [illegible]; 50 [illegible] at $1

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Practical Sympathy for Chicago Being Manifested Everywhere—Liberal Donations by all Classes.

LONDON, October 13.—The Common Council of the city to-day unanimously agreed to forward one thousand guineas immediately to the Mayor of Chicago. Appropriate resolutions of sympathy were passed. The Lord Mayor received yesterday contributions from private individuals of upwards of seven thousand pounds sterling. Messrs. Baring, Morgan and Rothschild, Brown, Shipley & Co., the Great Western Railway, and the Canada Grand Trunk Railway subscribed one thousand pounds each. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce votes five hundred pounds. Yesterday the American Chamber contributed thirteen thousand dollars. To-day there will be a mass meeting to secure further aid.

The Edinburg Chamber of Commerce unanimously requested the calling of a meeting to organize relief committees.

The relief merchants of Southampton opened subscriptions and called upon citizens generally to contribute.

At Berlin the President of Police and the United States Consul-but lists for the relief fund.

At Frankfort-on-the-Main the leading banks and merchants were taking active interest in the relief movement for securing subscriptions in this and other commercial cities.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, October 13.—The losses of the Liverpool insurance companies by the Chicago fire are estimated at £400,000.

ROME, October 13.—It is asserted that many congregations of Roman Catholic orders are about to leave this city and go to England and America, where they propose to found convents.

PARIS, October 13.—Mr. Washburn has issued a call for a meeting of Americans to-morrow to contribute to the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

DUBLIN, October 14.—Many prominent citizens have joined in a request to the Mayor of the city to call a public meeting for the purpose of establishing a Chicago relief fund.

VIENNA, October 13.—A dispatch from Pesth states that the people of Ogulin, a town in Croatia, are in revolt on account of the sale of the forests in the district known as the military frontier. Vigorous measures have been taken to suppress the outbreak.

LONDON, October 14.—The Mayor of Southampton has issued an appeal for the suffering people of Chicago, calling on the citizens to contribute money and clothing.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 13.—The steamer Russia, from New York, touched at Queenstown, and the Australia and Assyria at Moville.

LIVERPOOL, October 13.—The steamer City of Limerick arrived out.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mercer County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHARON, PA., October 13, 1871.

The official Republican majority in Mercer County is 856 for Stanton, 856 for Beath, and 692 for Morford for Assembly. The entire county ticket is elected. The Temperance ticket got 145 votes in the county.

Clarion County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLARION, PA., October 13, 1871.

Clarion county, official: Stanton 1,443; McCandless 2,811; Beath, 1,442; Cooper, 2,812; majority for Wilson A. Jenks, President Judge, 2,485. James H. Lawson, Democrat, majority for Legislature, 1,103.

Franklin County.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

GREEN CASTLE, PA., October 13, 1871.

The Republican victory in Franklin county is worthy of special mention. These are the correct figures: Stanton's majority, 395; a Republican gain of 581 over Myers's majority for Congress in 1870. The whole county Republican ticket is elected by an average majority of 500. Hall, Republican, is elected President Judge by 323 majority. Weakly, Republican, is elected Senator by 911 majority. Maxhoh, Republican, for Assembly, has 409; Greenawalt, Republican, for Sheriff, 626 majority. T. T. E.

Armstrong County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KITTANNING, PA., October 13, 1871.

Armstrong county, official: Republican majority, Stanton, 371; Beath, 377; Bowman, for Assembly, 209; Logan, for Judge, 209.

Bedford County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BEDFORD, PA., October 13, 1871.

Bedford, official: McCandless, 13; Heath, 4; Hall, 155.

Washington County.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., October 13, 1871.

The official vote of this (Washington) county places the Democratic majority much lower than it was estimated. On the State ticket their majority is about 38. They elect their county ticket, with the exceptions of County Commissioner and County Treasurer.

Greene County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., October 13, 1871.

Greene County official. McCandless, 2,844; Stanton, 1,376; Cooper, 2,861; Beath, 1,378; for Convention, 1,442; against, 1,396.

BURNING OF MANISTO.

Great Suffering Among the People—An Appeal for Aid.

DETROIT, October 13.—Full particulars of the burning of Manisto, Sunday night, are received. About ten o'clock the fire engines gave out, after which the flames ravaged without resistance the helpless town, and the wind blowing a gale all night. The loss is estimated at nearly a million dollars, on which there is but $80,000 insurance. The sufferings of the people are beyond description. Manisto being so far beyond immediate communication that considerable time passed before their wants could be made known. The people of Grand Rapids and Grand Haven promptly supplied their immediate necessities, and Senator Ferry and the Mayor of Grand Rapids have issued an earnest appeal to the people of the whole State for aid. They say the latest news from Manisto is worse than confirms the previous reports of the suffering there existing. The necessities of the people are unprecedentive. They need immediately flour, meat and clothing. Direct all supplies to Senator Ferry, Grand Haven. A government vessel will convey all contributions from Grand Haven to Manisto. The people of Detroit and other cities on Lake Michigan are nobly responding to the appeals made to their generosity. A car load of provisions leaves here to-night for Grand Rapids. One goes from Lansing in the morning. Large quantities of clothing, bedding and provisions are forwarded by steamer to Fort Huron, Lexington and Port Sanilac for the relief of the hundreds of destitute congregated in these places. Later reports from Holland announce that Rev. Mr. Scott is safe, and it is now believed no lives were lost in the burning of that town.

WISCONSIN HOLOCAUST.

Over Seven Hundred People Burned to Death.

JANESVILLE, WIS., October 13.—Governor Fairchild telegraphed the following from Green Bay in relation to the fires to-night: The appalling calamity has not been exaggerated. Over three thousand men, women and children are now homeless. The loss of life has been very great; not less than five hundred persons have been burned at Peshtigo and vicinity, and three hundred on the eastern shores of Green Bay. Women and little children are now in temporary hospitals, burned and maimed. We want money, clothing, bedding, hats, boots, shoes, provisions, meats, cooked, building materials and everything needed by a family to commence life anew. We are responding nobly, but there is no danger of too much being received. The destitute must be provided for during the winter.

MILWAUKEE, October 13.—Colonel C. D. Robinson, of the Green Bay *Advocate*, telegraphs Mayor Ladington as follows: The Northern steamer is just in. Dr. Nicholas, of your city, and other passengers, bring the terrible news that four hundred and seventy dead bodies have been found at Peshtigo and vicinity, and it is feared five times that will be will reach seven hundred. This is exclusive of the east shore, where the loss of life is fearful.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court, Judge Sterrett.

The following parties were tried and acquitted: Chas. Fargner, larceny; John Geyer, illegal liquor selling; Thos. Graham, larceny by bailee.

Frank Smail, charged with felonious assault in shooting at officer Jo Doak, was fined $50 and costs on trial. The shot was fired while the officer was attempting to arrest Smail on a charge of robbing John Stevenson's Sons jewelry store. On trial.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

This Court is still engaged in the hearing of Allegheny county cases. Brown's appeal, and Moffitt & Gid vs. Byrd were argued yesterday.

Accident to a Son of Postmaster Stewart.

Between nine and ten o'clock yesterday morning Master Homer Stewart, a son of our postmaster, met with a serious accident while acting as assistant marshal of the procession of school children. He was proceeding quietly along with the procession when, near the corner of Penn and Twentieth streets, the driver of a coal cart so managed his horse that one of the shafts of the cart struck young Stewart on the left leg, between the knee and ankle, fracturing it. The injured lad was carried into a neighboring house and Drs. Dickson and Heller were summoned. They reduced the fracture, after which Mr. Stewart removed his son in a carriage to his residence in East Liberty.

Methodists, Attention.

We respectfully recommend to the pastors and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the city and vicinity, to lift collections, as far as possible, to-morrow in behalf of those who are made destitute by the Chicago fire. We also request that there be a full attendance at the preachers' meeting on Monday morning, when a chairman for the distribution of the contributions raised for the purpose in the Methodist churches of this vicinity, C. A. Holmes, A. R. Leonard, —— Williams, S. H. Nesbit, J. J. McIlvar, H. Miller, J. Horner.

Coroner's Inquest Concluded.

The jury in the case of James O'Neil, who was killed by an accident to a freight train at Frakstown Station, Connellsville Railroad, on Saturday, the 30th inst., yesterday convened and after hearing the evidence returned a verdict that deceased came to his death through the wilful negligence of the switch tender, Martin W. Feely, who left the switch open and threw the train from the track. Acting upon the suggestions of the Coroner, the switch tender has been arrested for the arrest of Feely.

The Baltimore Excursion.

We are authorized to state by those having the Baltimore excursion in charge, that those gentlemen who have received invitations are desired to return them, with their acceptance, by noon to-day at latest, or they will be considered to have declined, and invitations will be issued to their friends. This notice is made imperative by the pressure upon the committee, and the limited number of tickets to be issued.

Aid for Chicago.

A meeting of the members of the O. B. Doud Dramatic Association is called for this evening, at their rooms, to make arrangements for giving a dramatic entertainment, the proceeds of which are to go to the Chicago sufferers. This is one of the best amateur dramatic associations in the vicinity, and we hope the entertainment will be liberally patronized.

Safe Companies.

As will be seen from a card in another column the Washington Insurance Company, of New York, the Enterprise, of Philadelphia, and the Union, of Easton, Maine of which Mr. George W. Dean, No. 27 Fifth avenue, is agent in this city, are all right, insured their losses promptly. The Union is not doing something, but is abundantly able to pay; the second just but little, and the third had no risks in Chicago to insure. Peoria, Illinois, is the nominated representative of two millions of cash assets.

If was Mrs. John Grazier, of Homewood, not "M. J. Frazer," as incorrectly published, who donated six pairs of blankets to the Chicago sufferers.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. TTSS

The great play of Saratoga. tf

Do not fail to see Saratoga. tf

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Below we give the vote for the several candidates in Allegheny county. The Return Judges were still in session at half past three o'clock this morning:

Auditor General, Surveyor General and State Senator.

Districts.	AUDITOR GENERAL.		SURVEYOR GENERAL.		STATE SENATOR.	
	David Stanton, R.	Wm. McCandless, D.	F. A. Wheeler, T.	Robt. B. Beath, R.	J. H. Cooper, D.	Barr Sagusser, T.
PITTSBURGH.						
1st ward	261	298		317	169	251
2d ward	191	150		226	104	185
3d ward	141	89		99	97	142
4th ward	248	156		252	112	219
5th ward	276	167		282	112	242
6th ward	286	250		479	164	391
7th ward	308	176		329	159	261
8th ward	407	174		404	113	366
9th ward	178	87		178	59	151
10th ward	114	227		121	250	114
11th ward	207	204		207	204	207
12th w'd 1 p	224	177		228	168	225
12th w'd 2 p	160	146		160	146	160
13th w'd 1 p	171	92		179	83	175
13th w'd 2 p	98	126		97	126	98
14th ward	239	145		241	143	236
15th ward	209	169		213	166	211
16th ward	24	103		17	54	81
17th w'd 1 p	64	102		65	102	64
17th ward	344	278		404	159	344
18th ward	78	67		79	59	78
19th ward	234	65		235	63	235
20th ward	122	16		114	14	111
21st ward	97	84		97	82	97
ALLEGHENY.						
1st ward	377	126		379	125	367
2d ward	490	97		496	97	481
3d ward	496	107		496	107	487
4th ward	328	144		329	143	327
5th ward	348	144		348	144	348
6th ward	101	108		104	85	113
7th ward	308	107		308	107	308
8th ward	313	196		313	196	313
9th ward	146	77		146	77	146
BOROUGHS.						
Allegheny	113	60	18	113	60	18
West Pitt.	54	95		56	94	54
Temperly	41	64		41	64	41
Braddock	66	64	17	72	58	67
Brinton	40	14		40	14	40
Birham 1 p	139	153		232	82	157
Birham 2 p	105	152		105	152	105
E. Birm.	95	176		240	25	95
E. Birm. 2 p	17	17		17	17	17
Mt. Wash.	110	103		146	56	110
Chartiers	106	106		106	106	106
Temperanville	124	77		124	77	124
Bellevue	44	61		44	61	44
West Elizb.	56	27	7	63	19	56
Versailles	41	56		41	56	41
Carnegie	36	36		36	36	36
Millvale	39	39		39	39	39
Sharpsburg	104	104		104	104	104
Etna	61	61		61	61	61
Wilkinsburg	104	38		104	38	104
Franklin	21	21		21	21	21
Indiana 2 p	85					
E. St. Clair	15	15		15	15	15
S. Fayette	101	23		101	23	101
Moreville	17	17		17	17	17
Crescent	10	30		10	30	10
McClure	30	30		30	30	30
Richland	61	39		61	61	39
Upper Lyon	18	18		18	18	18
Hampton	42	42		42	42	42
Scott, 1 p	47	47		47	47	47
Scott, 2 p	47	42		54	36	47
Marshall	61	61		61	61	61
Harrison	101	71		101	71	101
Ross	62	72		62	72	62
Howard	81	70		81	70	81
Monroe	62	62		62	62	62
Total						

Assembly, Third District.

Districts.	ASSEMBLY, THIRD DISTRICT.																							
	John Gibbins, R.		H. K. Sample, R.		J. W. Hutchison, R.		Miller, R.		Alex. Miller, R.		Andrew Harris, D.		Jno. K. P. Doll, D.		Wm. Haigh, D.		Peter Hoffstetter, D.		Thos. F. Walsh, D.		Jno. Murray, Sr., D.		Robert Liddell, D.	
FIRST DIST.																								
1st ward	304	309	302	311	304	318	312	311	311	311	111	221	111	221	111	221	111	221	111	221	111	221	111	221
Second ward	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Third ward, 1st p	425	78	419	81	424	77	426	77	426	77	104	105	104	105	104	105	104	105	104	105	104	105	104	105
Third ward, 2d p	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Fourth ward, 1st p	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206
Fourth ward, 2d p	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
Fifth ward	172	225	172	225	172	225	172	225	172	225	172	225	172	225	172	225	172	225	172	225	172	225	172	225
Sixth ward	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154
Seventh ward	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272
Eighth ward	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Ninth ward	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
BOROUGHS.																								
Elizabeth	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	63	64	63	64	63	64	63	64	63	64	63	64	63	64
West Pitts'gh	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
Monongahela	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
Braddock	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
Newberry	118	117	118	117	118	117	118	117	118	117	118	117	118	117	118	117	118	117	118	117	118	117	118	117
Birmingham, 1st p	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Birmingham, 2d p	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
E. Birmingham	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
Mt. Washington	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Manchester	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224
Temperanceville	124	77	124	77	124	77	124	77	124	77	124	77	124	77	124	77	124	77	124	77	124	77	124	77
Bellevue	44	61	44	61	44	61	44	61	44	61	44	61	44	61	44	61	44	61	44	61	44	61	44	61
Union	60	41	12	94	61	41	61	41	61	41	61	41	61	41	61	41	61	41	61	41	61	41	61	41
Collins	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182
Versailles	41	56	41	56	41	56	41	56	41	56	41	56	41	56	41	56	41	56	41	56	41	56	41	56
Carnegie	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Millvale	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Sharpsburg	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Etna	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Wilkinsburg	104	38	104	38	104	38	104	38	104	38	104	38	104	38	104	38	104	38	104	38	104	38	104	38
Franklin	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
E. St. Clair	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
S. Fayette	101	23	101	23	101	23	101	23	101	23	101	23	101	23	101	23	101	23	101	23	101	23	101	23
Moreville	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Crescent	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30
McClure	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Richland	61	39	61	39	61	39	61	39	61	39	61	39	61	39	61	39	61	39	61	39	61	39	61	39
Upper Lyon	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Hampton	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Scott, 1 p	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Scott, 2d p	47	42	54	36	47	42	47	42	47	42	47	42	47	42	47	42	47	42	47	42	47	42	47	42
Marshall	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Harrison	101	71	101	71	101	71	101	71	101	71	101	71	101	71	101	71	101	71	101	71	101	71	101	71
Ross	62	72	62	72	62	72	62	72	62	72	62	72	62	72	62	72	62	72	62	72	62	72	62	72
Howard	81	70	81	70	81	70	81	70	81	70	81	70	81	70	81	70	81	70	81	70	81	70	81	70
Monroe	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
Total																								

First and Second Assembly Districts.

WARDS.	ASSEMBLY. CITY DIST'S.				SECOND DIST'S.			
		FIRST DIST'S.						
	James Taylor, R.		James Irwin, R.		Robert Liddell, D.			
First	260		260		260			
Second	61		61		61			
Third	496		496		496			
Fourth	322		322		322			
Fifth	272		272		272			
Sixth	154		154		154			
Seventh	272		272		272			
Eighth	113		113		113			
Ninth	62		62		62			
Total								

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ELECTIONS.

Official Returns.

The Return Judges of the late State and county elections met yesterday morning, in the Court House, to record and foot up the returns.

J. J. Gilmore, Esq., was chosen President, and Messrs. J. S. Murray, Joel Higham, John Ross, R. F. Kennedy and W. M. De Camps were selected as clerks.

At half-past five o'clock, all the returns had been received and footed. At seven the clerks met and began footing up. Their count is as follows:

AUDITOR GENERAL.	
David Stanton	14,798
Wm. McCandless	11,134
Stanton's majority	3,664
SURVEYOR GENERAL.	
Robert B. Beath	17,619
J. H. Cooper	8,800
Beath's majority	9,119
STATE SENATOR.	
James L. Graham	14,948
Robert M. Gilchrist	11,086
Graham's majority	3,862
Miles S. Humphreys	15,164
John Murray, Sr	11,106
Humphreys's majority	4,059
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT.	
James Taylor	9,714
James Irwin	9,134
Taylor's majority	580
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT.	
Mathew Edwards	9,450
Robert Liddell	9,295
Edwards's majority	155
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.	
John Gibbins	11,337
D. N. White	11,205
H. K. Sample	9,514
J. W. Hutchison	11,379
Alex. Miller	11,337
Henry Warner	17,959
Czmiah Stewart	8,424
Warner's majority	9,535
COMMISSIONER.	
Joseph Dilworth, 3 years	11,947
Jacob Stockrath, 3 years	12,956
Stockrath's majority	1,949
James McGonnegle, 1 year	11,795
Joseph Birmingham, 1 year	8,746
McGonnegle's majority	3,049
TREASURER.	
Samuel Kilgore	18,143
W. Koontz	8,045
Kilgore's majority	10,097
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.	
Thos. M. Bayne	17,826
Thos. Holland	8,298
Bayne's majority	9,528
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.	
J. B. Finck	18,412
Alfred Kerr	10,674
Finck's majority	4,738
SURVEYOR.	
Robert Clugston	14,833
J. W. Patterson	10,705
Clugston's majority	4,128
DIRECTOR OF POOR.	
J. G. Murray	7,777
Francis A. Klein	3,664
Murray's majority	4,109
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.	
For Convention	22,644
Against Convention	309
Majority for	22,335

Assistant District Attorney, Surveyor, Director of the Poor and State Convention.

DISTRICTS.	ASS. DIS. ATT'Y.		SUR. VEYOR.	DIRECTOR OF POOR.		STATE CONV'TN.	
	J. B. Finck, R.	Alfred Kerr, D.	Robert Clugston, R.	Francis A. Klein, D.		For a Convention	Against a Convention
PITTSBURGH.							
1st ward	261	169	251	240	240	261	169
2d ward	191	104	185	154	154	191	104
3d ward	141	97	142	112	112	141	104
4th ward	248	156	219	219	219	248	156
5th ward	276	167	242	242	242	276	167
6th ward	286	250	391	391	391	286	250
7th ward	308	176	261	261	261	308	176
8th ward	407	174	366	366	366	407	174
9th ward	178	87	151	151	151	178	87
10th ward	114	227	114	117	117	114	227
11th ward	207	204	207	204	204	207	204
12th w'd 1 p	224	177	225	225	225	224	177
12th w'd 2 p	160	146	160	160	160	160	146
13th w'd 1 p	171	92	175	175	175	171	92
13th w'd 2 p	98	126	98	98	98	98	126
14th ward	239	145	236	236	236	239	145
15th ward	209	169	211	211	211	209	169
16th ward	24	103	81	81	81	24	103
17th w'd 1 p	64	102	64	64	64	64	102
17th ward	344	278	344	344	344	344	278
18th ward	78	67	78	78	78	78	67
19th ward	234	65	235	235	235	234	65
20th ward	122	16	114	111	111	122	16
21st ward	97	84	97	97	97	97	84
ALLEGHENY.							
1st ward	377	126	379	367	367	377	126
2d ward	490	97	496	481	481	490	97
3d ward	496	107	496	487	487	496	107
4th ward	328	144	329	327	327	328	144
5th ward	348	144	348	348	348	348	144
6th ward	101	108	104	113	113	101	108
7th ward	308	107	308	308	308	308	107
8th ward	313	196	313	313	313	313	196
9th ward	146	77	146	146	146	146	77
BOROUGHS.							
Allegheny	113	60	113	60	18	121	109
West Pitt.	54	95	56	94	54	54	96
Temperly	41	64	41	64	41	41	64
Braddock	66	64	72	58	67	67	63
Brinton	40	14	40	14	40	40	14
Birham 1 p	139	153	232	82	157	153	154
Birham 2 p	105	152	105	152	105	152	105
E. Birm.	95	176	240	25	95	176	95
E. Birm. 2 p	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Mt. Wash.	110	103	146	56	110	103	112
Chartiers	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
Temperanville	124	77	124	77	124	77	124
Bellevue	44	61	44	61	44	61	44
West Elizb.	56	27	7	63	19	56	24
Versailles	41	56	41	56	41	56	41
Carnegie	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Millvale	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Sharpsburg	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Etna	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Wilkinsburg	104	38	104	38	104	38	104
Franklin	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
E. St. Clair	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
S. Fayette	101	23	101	23	101	23	101
Moreville	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Crescent	10	30	10	30	10	30	10
McClure	30	30	30	30